REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,851.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2040 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander G.W. Wicks, R.N.R., on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calling-pattam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

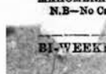
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 372 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Wilkins, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd June 1877, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ..... BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22		8	
Port Said	38	....	24		12	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	50	....	34		14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, about the 7th July,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. Naples	„	560
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain R. HUTCHISON will sail about the 23rd June, and will be followed by the

S. S. EUROPA,
2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P.
Captain J. HARRIS, about the 18th July,
and by the
S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the
S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLMS & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, the 16, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22nd June.
(c) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson ..	29th do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow....	6th July.
(c) DECCAN	3429	850	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE.	1200	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA...	3663	600	J. S. Murray ...	27th do.
THIBET.....	2593	4'0	N. Stewart.....	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3535	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hasselwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE..	3763	600	A. Parish	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN ..	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White..	23rd do.
LOMBARDY ..	2723	450	W. B. Hall....	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.
AVOCA	1482	250	T. Alderton, 23rd June, at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman, 21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE..	2063	500	G. N. Hector, 18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 27TH INSTANT.

THE S.S. KING RICHARD, A 1, Captain G. Nelson, has good accommodation for First Class, and Deck Passengers, at very moderate rates.

For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account and risk of Abdoolally Goolamhoosen :

150 Tubes Steel ½ in.
150 do. do. ¾ in.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the establishment of Messrs. Soondy & Co., in Meadow Street, a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of pianos, harmoniums, American organs, various musical instruments, pictures, sewing machines, revolvers, carriages, bicycles, gram machines, leather pistol cases, hand bags, tinfoil, covers for pianos, and some uniform, also a lot of miscellaneous, stock, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cloth and Serge Cuttings, Salvages, remnants of cloth of colours, Wellington, Stable, and Ankle Boots, Foot Straps, and Buckles, Cholera Belts, Elastic and Flannel Jackets, Frocks, Partworn Great Coats, Empty Cases, two large iron Tanks, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., at the above mentioned place, 100 bags of cloth and serge cuttings and salvages, cloth remnants of colours, 629 pairs Wellington, 390 pairs stable, and 150 pairs ankle boots, 1698 pairs foot straps, and buckles, 500 cholera belts, elastic and flannel, 150 jackets, frocks, trowsers, &c., 800 partworn great coats, forage caps, canvas hale wrappers, tarred and plain, tinlined cases, empty cases, two large iron tanks, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the goods, which must be removed within three days from the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR, COTTON, IRON BANDS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway station, Borce Bunder—

86 bags of damaged sugar, a quantity of cotton, iron bands, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BREACH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

8 valuable breach-loading single and double barrelled central fire guns and rifles by "Alexander Henry."

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, glass and plateware, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A light and strong four seated open carriage with serviceable fleabitten grey horse and harness.

A pair of handsome Bay Arab carriage horses with a set of English harness.

A pair of handsome and well spotted chittle black buck and doe.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, piano, plants, &c., at Parell, opposite the Chumar Bhag.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of D. Goadon, Esq.,

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Soundy's sympathetic grand square piano.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle	Rs. 2	and 3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1	4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1	0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER :—

Squared Logs	1,400 Tons.
Scantlings	1,000 do.
Boards	350 do.
Brake Blocks	2,150 No.

Specification and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, 18th of July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st June 1877.

NOTICE.

COL. HENRY TORRENS VINCENT, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE OF HENRY TORRENS VINCENT, late of Hampton Hill House, near Bath, in the county of Somerset, a Colonel in the Bombay Army, deceased, who died at Hampton Hill House aforesaid on the 11th July 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the exemplification of the PROBATE of the Will annexed) were GRANTED on the 19th June 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co, are required, on or before the 1st DAY, the 27th July 1877, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claim upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to SOPHIA FRANCES VINCENT, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attornies at Law, Bombay.

Just Received, Price Re. 1 ; or Post Free, Re. 1-4,

SPECIAL
WAR NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS,
ENTITLED
RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
Twenty pages of Letterpress
and
Sixteen pages of Engravings,
with
A Bird's Eye View of the Seat of War.

THACKER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2-0
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid ..		2
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	10
M'Doughall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	1	0
Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.		

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock previous to stock taking on the 30th. Samples on view at the Offices in Apollo Street.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.—Persons willing to undertake Plan Tracing by contract should apply to Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway. 20th June 1877.

A VACANCY in a "CHUMMERY" for a BACHELOR. Five minutes' walk to the Fort. Tram quite close. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR ; by Captain H. M. Hozier, in 2 vols, illustrated. Apply to W. J. Essai, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

THE Undersigned have just landed, Ex. S.S. PEKIN, a small supply of GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT in pints, bottled by Messrs. READ BROS., BULL DOG Trade Mark. Price per Cask of 6 doz. pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash, and Rs. 4 per doz. Credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REQUISTES FOR HOME GOING PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	from 10	0	Hand Bags		11	0	Fine Irish Linen				
Overland Suits	„ 25	0	Best Hide Gladstone		32	0	Collars	„	6	0	
Warm Cheviot	„ 35	0	Fitted Dressing Pouches		20	0	Scarfs, for Pin	from	1	0	
Overcoats, Whitney	„ 45	0					„ to tie	„	1	12	
Do. for Evening	„ 22	0	Sheets	p. pr.	9	8	Sailor's Knot	„	2	0	
Cardigan Jackets ...	„ 9	8	Blankets, fine Scarlet	„	22	0	Gloves, Warm, Berlin	„	2	0	
„ „	„ 11	8	Blankets, fine White Whitney	p. pr.	25	0	Mits	„	1	12	
			Rugs, Long Striped Whitney		18	0	Mufflers, Warm	„	2	0	
Dressing Gowns ...	from 10	0	Mauds, Fine Scotch ...	from	22	0	Braces, best quality	„	2	0	
Sleeping Suits ...6-8 to	17	8	Rugs, Long Scotch Mauds	10 to	10	5	Travelling Baths, Tin Trunk ...	„	30	0	
Pyjamas	16	8	Rugs or Shawls		5	8	Hats, Soft Tweed		5	0	
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22	8	Ladies' Wool Shawls ...		22	0	„ Felt, various shapes	from	7	8	
„ Superfine	28	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to	23	0	Helmet's, Pith	„	5	0	
„ Printed Cambric ...	28	0	Solid Leather do		49	0	„ White Cork.	„	14	8	
„ Of Merino Cloth	36	0	Extra Large do		75	0	Pugrees	„	1	8	
„ Flannel	49	0	Black Hide Bags		11	8	Caps, Tweed	„	3	8	
„ Silk & Wool	67	0	Extra large do		24	0	„ Balmoral	„	5	0	
„ Spun Silk ..	67	0	Gladstone Bags		35	0	„ Turban	from	3	8	
Under Vests	from 14	0	Towels, general use...six		5	0	Umbrellas, Alpaca..	from	6	8	
„ „	„ 24	0	Towels, Turkish Bath.six		10	8	„ Silk	„	10	8	
Socks, Cotton per doz	„ 9	8	Napkins, fine Damask, doz		10	8	„ Sun	„	7	0	
Socks Merino „	„ 15	8					Trunks, Overland...	from	22	0	
Cambric Handkerchiefs	„ 5	0	Money Belts	each	4	8	„ for Rail	„	12	8	
Linen Faced Collars	„ 0	14	Sovereign Boxes		9	8	Bags, Courier or Ca-h...		6	12	
			Purses, Solid Leather		3	0	„ Soiled Linen ...		4	12	
			Chairs, Folding, for Travellers		6	8					
			Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide per yard		6	8					

	Rs.	a.
Hand Mirrors, Folding...	2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Case ..... per pair	10	8
Combs, in Case ..... each	0	12
„ Toilet	1	0
Nail Brushes ..... from	0	14
Tooth „ ..... „	0	10
Guards for above ...as 8 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes ..... rom	1	4
Hat „ ..... „	1	4
Shoe Horns	0	14
Bath Sponges	3	8
Sponge Bags	1	12
Soap, Marine per box of 3.	1	4
„ Toilet	1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal	2	0
Perfumes	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1	0
Lavender Water (Reinsbury's)	2	0
Pommade (Atkinsons)...	1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	10
Razors	2	8
Nail scissors	1	0
Pocket Knives	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	8
Railway Keys	2	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
„ Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko „
„ Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial „
„ Returns Tobacco.	Persian „	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps		4	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8		
Overland Suits	„ 25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps		8	8	Money Belts	2-8 to	6	6	
Travelling Suits	„ 10	8	Travelling Hats		4	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to		22	8	
Boys' Suits			Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to	12	8	Air Pillows		5	0	
Overcoats and Ulsters from	„ 35 to	65 0	Travelling Rugs		9	8	Sponge Bags		3	8	
Dressing

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, 21ST JUNE, 1877.

THE rainfall of the past few days has been one of the heaviest on record, and as it has extended very generally over the country, agricultural prospects are everywhere most promising. The relief in the famine districts will be rapidly felt, and trade ultimately will be greatly benefited, especially Piece Goods and other articles of import, for which the demand this season has been most limited; but here in Bombay the immediate effect of the rains has been to almost suspend active business so far at least as regards shipping, and home advices conveying nothing to promote activity, the week has been characterised by extreme dulness. Shares, perhaps, may be said to be an exception to the general rule, some little speculation having been excited by the improvement in general prospects, and daily increasing ease in money, otherwise one market has only been duller than another, and we have apparently settled down to the usual stagnation incidental to the monsoon. At one time a very general opinion prevailed that we were likely to see more activity than usual this year, as it was expected that a large trade would be done in Wheat and Seeds, but in the first instance the difficulty in obtaining railway transit has restricted supplies, while latterly the home markets for these articles have assumed a position antagonistic to liberal shipments.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, the usual sum of £265,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£151,000 to Calcutta and £14,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·58d., and £100,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·56d.; tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8 9/16d. receiving in full, and on Bombay in full in Bills, but only 50 per cent. of the amount applied for in telegraphic transfers. The result is practically about the same as last week and pretty much what was generally looked for on this side, so that there is nothing in it to affect Exchange. Silver in London, however, is easier, the quotation from London yesterday being 53¾d. per oz., equivalent to 1s. 8 9/16d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 16th instant showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of upwards of 4 lacs, but as there was at the same time a marked decrease in the demand for accommodation, it was generally anticipated that we should see an early reduction in the rate of discount, and it accordingly took no one by surprise when the Directors at their usual board meeting on the 20th instant lowered their rates 2 per cent. all round. The minimums are now 6 per cent. on loans against Government Paper and short-dated Bank Bills, 7 per cent. on demand Loans and Cash Credits, and 9 per cent. on Mazagaon Bills. These rates, however, may be considered as in a great measure nominal, Money being freely offered in the open market at 3 per cent, without finding many borrowers, and with every appearance of its being still easier. The subscription to the new Loan, beginning next month, may induce some slight firmness, but after all 40 lacs a month spread over the whole country is not sufficient to exercise any material influence. In the meantime export trade here is at a standstill, and should the rains continue as favourable as they have begun, the improved demand for imports and local manufactures, which may be expected to follow, will tend to set a considerable quantity of Money at liberty. We learn by telegraph from Calcutta that the Bank of Bengal have to-day reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates have remained almost unchanged during the week, and close to-day the same as on last mail day, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 9/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d., 6 months' 1s. 9 1/16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 15/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d. to ⅛d. per rupee. With the limited business doing in exports, there has necessarily been very little House Paper offering, and in ready Bank Bills the transactions have been equally small. For future delivery, however, there has been a comparatively large business doing, chiefly between the Banks, on the basis of current rates up to the end of July, and from October to December, and even December-January delivery at 1s. 8 11/16d. to 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. This willingness of the Banks to draw so far forward at these rates necessarily exercises a steadying effect on the market, but to-day the feeling is slightly easier notwithstanding, and the general opinion favours lower figures later on. So far as this market alone is concerned in fact, we should probably have seen a material decline ere now, but there has been a considerable business doing in Calcutta which has tended to support rates, and it is generally believed that the large sales of Bank Paper for future delivery alluded to above are on Calcutta account. One important point must be borne in mind as regards the more distant future—viz., the promising character of the rains. No inconsiderable portion of the rise in Exchange in the early part of this year was due to the large sums required to pay for rice, a demand which to all present appearance is likely next season to be most limited.

On Calcutta, the transactions this week have not been large. We quote demand Bank drafts at 3/16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

On China, there is nothing whatever doing. The nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 224 to Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.

From Hong-Kong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 3¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A steady demand has prevailed throughout the week at gradually hardening rates, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 98½; Four-and-a-half Rs. 98¾; Five-and-a-half Rs. 104¾.

SHARES.—The market has been very active this week, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies especially there has been a large speculative business at in most instances a material rise in value. Bank shares are firm. Agras having advanced Rs. 5, Nationals Re. 1, and Bank of Bombays ¼ per cent. Land Companies are strong and in request. We note a rise of Rs. 70 in Colabas, Rs. 75 in Mazagons, Rs. 20 in Freres and Port Cannings. Press property is firmer but not active. Bellasy, and Indian Press Co. have risen Rs. 5, Berar Rs. 10, Mofussil Rs. 15, and Dhollera Press and Ginning Rs. 25. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been very active buying both on speculation and for investment, the favourable rainfall holding out better prospects for the profitable working of the mills. We note an advance of Rs. 135 in Alexandra, Rs. 125 in Alliance, Rs. 85 in Khandesh Spinning, Rs. 75 in Fleming, and Madras Spinning, Rs. 65 in Colabas, Rs. 55 in Great Eastern, Rs. 50 in Jewraz Bellasis, Kurla and Mazagon Jute, and Victoria Mills, Rs. 45 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 40 in Goculdas Morarjee and Soondercabs Spinning, Rs. 35 in Hindustan, and Dhurrumsey, Rs. 30 in Bombay United, and National, Rs. 25 in Coorla, and Nursey, Rs. 20 in Madras United, Oriental, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 17½ in Broach Mills, Rs. 15 in Mandvie, and Sholapore, Rs. 12½ in Central India, and Rs. 5 per share in Nerial. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the only movement is a rise of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading. G. I. P. Railway Stock has advanced Rs. 2 per £20.

IMPORTS.

OUR PIECE GOODS Market has not moved materially in the matter of price since last mail left, but the plentiful rainfall has produced a marked improvement in the prospects of the market, and sellers now display greater firmness than has been noticeable for some months past. The business done has not been large, the season being at an end, and clearances from first hands are only estimated at 500 packages and from the bazaar about the same quantity. Transactions will probably continue about this level for the next two months, but in the meantime there is every indication of a good demand springing up as we get nearer the next season. So far Indents have only been going forward to a limited extent, but the dealers show decidedly more disposition to entertain and business are probably only deterred from making an active commencement by the large stocks they hold.

TWIST.—For English Yarns the market cannot be called more than firm. Sellers, influenced by the hope of better rates later on, are not anxious to do business and generally ask an advance, but the demand is limited by the close of the season. Local Yarns have been in much improved request, and a considerable business has been done during the week at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Transactions have been small but stocks are light, and the market is steady at previous rates. *Yellow Metal* is quiet but firm at unchanged prices. *Iron* has again been dull of sales with a downward tendency, and a decline of As. 8 per candy has been established in Swedish and British Bars. Supplies are large for the time of year.

COALS.—The greatest dulness has prevailed throughout. There are numerous sellers, but almost no buyers to arrive, and prices are As. 8 to As. 12 per ton lower. The only transaction reported is a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, June-July sailing via Cape, at Rs. 16½ per ton, but there are now sellers at Rs. 16. Of Davison's West Hartley there are sellers at Rs. 18 to arrive via Cape, but it is questionable whether buyers could be found at Rs. 18 per ton. Cardiff we quote nominally at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17, Watson's Hartley at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside, June-July shipment via Cape.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams for the first day or two after last mail left were strong, and prices were quoted 1/16d. to ⅛d. higher both on the spot and to arrive, but latterly a quieter tone has been advised and prices have lost the previous advance. In sympathy with these advices our market was very strong to begin with, and a rise of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy took place, but now closes dull at about the level of our quotations for last steamer. Shipping operations have been almost entirely suspended for the past four or five days owing to the heavy rains, and the business done has consequently been very limited, the total purchases being only estimated at about 8,000 bales, a large proportion of which has been for account of the local mills.

The *Receipts* from up-country during the week have been as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	18,474	17,524	7,221
Total since 1st Sept.	1,115,989	1,049,952	1,313,675

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail have been 15,616 bales, making a total of 719,170 bales since 1st January, against 750,695 bales during the same period last year. For the remaining nine days of the month the sailings do not appear likely to exceed 45,000 bales so that the total exports for the six months will probably fall about 60,000 bales short of last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Fully-pressed—			
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	....Rs. 202 =	5 7/16d.
" Oomrawuttee Good	do.	..... " 195 =	5¼d.
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... " 189 =	5 1/16d.
" Do. Good Fair	do.	..... " 185 =	5d.
" Dhollera Good	do.	..... " 195 =	5¼d.
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... " 190 =	5⅛d.
" Do. Good Fair	do.	..... " 187 =	5 1/16d.
" Do. Fully Fair	do.	..... " 182 =	4 15/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*, owing to the dull advices from home, has been inactive with a further decline of Anna 1 to Annas 2 per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is steady and in fair request at about previous rates, say Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

WHEAT.—The enquiry is much less active than formerly, the home markets having given way under increased supplies and more favorable weather for the growing crops. We quote:—White Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37, Mixed Rs. 34 to Rs. 35, Red Rs. 31 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain H. Morby, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE s.s. MULA, 548 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch, in tow of the s.s. Koina.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Koina (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Mula (s)	Doert.....	Cutch.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Madura (s)	Mosby	Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

17 Vixen (s) .....O'Keeffe .....Madras, June 12.
Timor (s) .....Brown .....Bombay, June 5.
Knowsley Hall .....Jackson.....London, March 19.

June. DEPARTURES.

17 Almora (s) ....
British Nation ....
Balkamah ....
Enterprise..... ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—2 packages hardware, Fazulally Moosabhoy. King Richard s—100 kegs iron nails, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—2 cases candles, Oomersey Premjee.
City of Baltimore s—50 barrels roll sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Mirzapore s—30 casks pr'e ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—30 casks beer and 10 casks stout, C Bounerialle and Co

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—3 cases blank books and foolscap paper, Hajee Joosuo Hajee Essac.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—5 cases needles, John S Elmore, and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T Mac'ellan—500 cwts myrabollams and 450 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nurace Kessowjee and Co.
Trinacria s—190 cwts wheat, Sallamahomed Goolam Hoosen; —— 100 bales waste and 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 75 bales wool Goculdas Tooljeedas.
Marina s—112½ cwts myrabollams, Josuh Lutiff.
Knight Companion —20 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Helen Scott—350 cwts linseed, Jairidass Jangjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—38 boxes silver coins worth Rupees 74,000 and 3 boxes gold bars worth Rupees 200,000, The C M Bank of I L and China; 3 boxes gold bars, worth Rupees 160,000 Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—(Subattino) 160 cwts B horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Andrew —26,820 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—45 bundles mother of pearl shells, Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—(Rubattino) 90 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore s—15 bales yarn, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—77 cwts sandalwood, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk; 63 packages googul and 200 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 78 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluk; 209 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 32 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 18 bales twist, Elias Ally; 60 bales twist, Alloobhoy Moolchand; 20 bales twist, The Alliance B and W Co; 280 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.
King Richard s—7 cases shirkins and 19 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allabhoy; 109½ cwts olibanum, Ruzubally Allyruza; 83 chests opium, Nursee Keasowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·609
Temperature of the Air.....	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·8
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	936
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	76·0
General Direction of wind	SE, S, SE, ESE, WNW, WSW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	418'
Fall of Rain	5·85
Total fall during month.....	23·72
" year	24·48
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 21st.....	0·33

HIGH COURT.—22ND JUNE.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

289-75—Peston-B.—Hoosenbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Eduljee Guzdar. Fletcher and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

252-77—Ardasir and H—Bachoobai widow vs Dwarkadass Sanjee—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.
27-77—Bachoo and G—Merajee Toolsidass vs Bhanjee Nar ju and others—Shapoorjee and T.
230-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—J V Vinay and others vs Bai Mancha Vinayek widow of Mahadev and others—Shapoorjee and Crawford.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee Doostur vs S Cursetjee Nadun and others.
437-76—Bimingram H and Ia—Acshabehe, &c vs Ahmed Saheb bin M, &c—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Pestonjee Bandookwalla and others—Prescot and Winter-Inperson.
7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Larson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.
526-76—In person A pauper—Bogum Sab vs Shaboo'een bin Shaik O.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and another—Rimington H and L.
292-77—Shamrao P—Soondrabai widow and others vs Anundrao Dinanath and another—Hearn and C.
357-77—Khunderao M—Lakshmi Mohokundass vs Ramdass Manockial and othe s—Rimington H and L.
246-77—Mr Cha k—Premchundas Toolseedas vs Khimjee Jasram—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Sett Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ali—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

523 76—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolnajee S Abdool K N and others vs Essoba Damodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1361 Childwall Hall (s), Trocarthin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
865 Marina (s), Ramsay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1342 Trinacria (s), Hutchinson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1991 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Halliday—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1020 Carnigie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
499 Stockbridge, Lang—G. Willie & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1139 Marathon, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
913 Serica, Mathews—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

431 Cora, Coombs—Farnham & Co.
63 Shah Jahan, Harwood—H.H.A. Noor Mahomed.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 22nd June.

FOR HONGKONG.

1133 King Richard, Nelson, David Sassoon & Co.
2091 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 25th June.

FOR TRIESTE.

705 Sphinx (s), Zerich—A. Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA.

1382 Sumatra (s), Coboara—C. Grendons.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

901 Avoca (s), Fentiman—P. and O. Co.
1403 Tanjore (s), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA PERSIAN GULF.

321 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR DUNLIRK.

782 St. Andrew, McLan—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir &Co.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1578 Atmosphere, Wright—Polly & Co.
1022 Bertcaux, Post—The Captain.
1676 Benefactor, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1493 British Princefs, John—F. Scott & Co.
1172 Burmah, Crocket—Captain.
1355 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
726 Dumbuie Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1489 Frank Cass, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
548 Flying Cloud, Will me—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1250 Fe onia, Captain —Wise & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1080 Gundamore, Ir —The Captain.
13 5 Gre t ... Co s—N. Manockjee & Co.
706 Koina (s) Morr ... —P. and O. Co.
2750 Lombardy (s), T —P. and O. Co.
1358 Mornington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
548 Mula (s), Doe ...
933 Norfolk, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
593 Rebecamy, Milne.
783 St. Nicholas, Hill—The Captain.
1413 Tobique, Davis.
1293 Winged Hunter, Panno—The Captain.
942 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Ems and, Nacoda.
310 Fatha Sultan, Nacoda.
155 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

709 Arab, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
8 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, via Cape Town, Dec. 20—Left Table Bay, May 5.
819 Inveravon, Thomas—London, February 27.
1059 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Boston, U. S., March 12.
1289 Magdala, Jones—Cardiff, March 15.
1392 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, March 19.
423 Jane Avery, Dodd—Shields, March 19.
1392 Premier, McGilvey—Liverpool, March 20.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Cardiff, March 20.
967 Sheila, Mosher—Newport, March 21.
892 Marlborough, Sampson—London, March 23.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—Liverpool, March 28.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—Dundee, March 31.
1164 Europa, Thorsen—Falmouth, March 31.
1515 Indian Empire, Watson—Shields April 2.
515 Lady Gertrude, Vesey—New York, April 3.
1236 Annie Fraser, Welburn—Liverpool, April 5.
1385 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Dundee, April 11.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Liverpool, April 13.
937 Whitehall, Gesch—Hull, April 13.
443 Queen of the Seas, Hardwick—New York, April 16.
954 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, April 17.
892 Hamilton H. Wilder, Black—Liverpool, April 18.
1278 Chrysolite, Stewart—Liverpool, April 18.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Liverpool, April 19.
529 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Boston, April 21.
1341 Oithona, Rees—Cardiff, April 23.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Liverpool, April 27.
1551 Isaac Read, Colley—Liverpool, April 27.
2278 Great Victoria—Shields, April 28.
181 Lady Rowena, Sterling—Liverpool, April 30.
1858 Hallamshire—Clyde, April 30.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Greenock, May 1.
984 Camoo, Buiford—Liverpool, May 1.
1177 Garefield, Brown—Liverpool, May 4.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—Liverpool, May 4.
2098 White Star—Newcastle, May 9.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Burt—Liverpool, May 10.
1230 America, Gedye—Glasgow, May 11.
658 Scottish Chief, Edholm—London, May 12.
1099 Mary F. Kitchen, Hughes—Liverpool, May 12.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—Liverpool, May 14.
948 Marian Moore, Spence—Dundee, May 14.
996 Cranuy of Berwick, Canning—Greenock, May 14.
814 Flora—Clyde, May 16.
1287 Nearchus, Pierce—Liverpool, May 17.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Shields, May 18.
996 Castle Holme, Robinson—Shields, May 18.
1440 Saratoga, Kandal—Liverpool, May 19.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Liverpool, May 20.
1199 Poor ab—Shields, May 23.
1533 South Carolina, Reynolds—Shields, May 24.
1124 Homewood, Purdy—Liverpool, May 24.
1200 Carradale, M'Diarmid—Glasgow, May 24.
999 Alexander Mackenzie, Homewood—Liverpool, May 25.
1485 Hampden, M'Iverson—Leith, May 25.
1428 Morayshire, Dawson—North Shields, May 26.
1272 Grenan, Guthrie—Dundee, May 28.
1224 Greenock, Slater—Newport, May 28.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—Liverpool, May 30.
1350 Bengal Dandia, Thomson—Liverpool, May 30.
999 Remington, Mumma—Liverpool, May 30.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Cardiff, loading.
921 Agra, Wheeler—London, loading.
934 Hermit, Thomas—Liverpool, loading.
1198 Seaforth, Woodward—Liverpool, loading.
1260 Dumfries, Musgrave—London, loading.
1379 Northern Empire, Malcolmson—Liverpool, loading.
1289 Mallowdale, Dornan—London, loading.
1287 Lord Lytton, Dakin—London, loading.
1285 Elbana, Leven—Liverpool, loading.
1415 Florida, Curtis—Liverpool, loading.
783 Norwood, Harris—Liverpool, loading.
1316 Hermon, Dillon—Liverpool, loading.
1439 Oregon, Cushing—Liverpool, loading.
692 Margaret Forgie, Jones—Liverpool, loading.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Liverpool, loading.
1261 Storm King, Reed—Liverpool, loading.
1387 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Newcastle, loading.
1319 Vernon, Burns—London, loading.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Fairbrother, Col, Bombay Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 18.

Blunt, Lieut, Bengal 2-12th Regt, on duty, to Calcutta.

JUNE 20.

Spencer, Capt, Bombay Brig Major, on leave.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 20th June 1877.

Sub Lieut G D Oliver, 7th N I, probationer Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer 8th N I on probation.

Col G F Hogg, offig Comdt 12th N I to be Comdt, vice Col J H Champion, retired.

Lt Col A D Davis, offig 2nd in Command 27th N I, to be 2nd in Command, vice Col G F Hogg.

Lt Col O V Tanner, offig 2nd in Command 29th N I to be 2nd in Command, vice Lt Col Davis.

Surg Major W R G Hinds, general duty Presidency Circle, is directed to proceed to Aden for a tour of duty.

Sur Major W L Farmer is transferred from the Presidency to the Mhow Circle, for duty at Neemuch.

Lieut-Col Marsden Ranks, Deputy Commissary General R H A, from 12th June to 10th July, in extension on medical certificate. Sub-Lieut R W Preston, 9th N I, to Bombay for six months, to study the native language.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that soldiers who have enlisted for service for given periods with the colours and with the Army reserve, must, unless permitted to extend their services under existing regulations, be required to fulfil the terms of their engagement in all respects, and until they have done so cannot become settlers in India on the Colonies.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Government Gazette, June 21.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor J W Williams, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension List on the retiring pension of his rank, viz., £75 per annum.

Sub-Lieut W Wright, of the G I P R Volunteer Corps, is allowed leave to Europe for three months.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Colonels in the Corps:—Majors G D Dodd, R R Woodhouse, H Vaughan, J H Drummond, and J S D Bolton.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain: Lieut F H Forjett.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr A Shewan, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Satara, is appointed Assistant Political Agent in charge of Jath.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr Framjee Nasarwanjee, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ahmednagar, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 222 of the said Act.

Mr Mahadew Hari, Acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Barsi, in the District of Sholapur, is appointed, as a special case, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Sholapur under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr Ishwar Sakharam Gadre, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Pandharpur, in the District of Sholapur, is appointed, as a special case, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Sholapur under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadeo has been temporarily appointed Acting Extra Deputy Collector for service in Sholapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr John S Maidment to be Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Shripad Babaji Thakur, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Kanara, to act as Second Assistant Collector "on the Establishment," and to continue to do duty at Kanara until further orders.

The Hon A Rogers, CS, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on his subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the date he may resign his seat in Council.

H E the Governor is pleased to confirm Surgeon George Waters in the appointment of Medical Storekeeper on his Personal Staff.

Mr R B Worthington, C S, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In consequence of Mr F R Griffith having returned to duty, the following reversions will take place from the 23rd May:—Major H H Lee, R E, to revert to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade. Mr G T Molecey to revert to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade. Mr J C Pottinger to revert to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade. Mr G R Tilleard to revert to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Lieut C Young, R E, to revert to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
The War.
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The Russian Army on the Danube.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

ABBOTT—June 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Chas. P. Abbott, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—June 15th, at Meerut, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Collins, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

THE telegrams announcing the defeat of the Turkish Right Wing in Armenia, and its precipitate retreat to Erzeroum show that the distrust we expressed a few days ago of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's story of the victory he had won was well founded. It is impossible that the campaign in Asia can have any other result than the destruction of Turkish rule. The letters of the *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent with the Turkish army in Armenia, which we publish elsewhere, give a connected and interesting account of the military operations in Asiatic Turkey up to the middle of last month; and, coming as they do from the representative of a paper which is more devotedly Turkish than the Turks themselves are, or even than the late Mr. David Urquhart was, we can accept with implicit confidence his accounts of the disgraceful mismanagement of affairs in the Turkish camp and at Erzeroum, and of the eagerners with which both Christians and Mussulmans welcomed and helped the advance of an invader who treated them kindly and paid for the supplies he took. It will be asked why, if the Turkish forces were weak and disorganized and the country was ripe for rebellion, the Russians did not move on at once to Erzeroum, crushing all resistance on their way. Certainly, the positions of their Centre and Left Wing were at the end of May almost exactly the same as they were a few days ago. According to a St. Petersburg telegram of May 30, Lieutenant General Tergukasoff, commanding the Left Wing, had on the 26th of that month discovered three Turkish fortified camps in the plain of Arishkerd or Alaschkerd, situated at and near Karakilissa, and defended by 12 battalions. A telegram from Erzeroum, dated May 29, gave the following as the positions of the two armies:—"The right wing, the "advanced guard of which has reached the "Kalidagh, was at Nessi Penneck; the centre "had advanced cavalry patrols as far as Vezin-"Vaisan. The main body of the left wing "was at Utch Kilissa, and its advanced guard "had had skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry "near Toprak Kaleh. A column was also stationed at Ardiche, on the north east shore of "Lake Van. The main body of the Turkish "left wing was at Olti with a detachment in "the neighbourhood of Ardahan to protect it. "The centre and head-quarters had not moved "from Soghanli Dag. The right wing had its "advanced guard at Toprak Kaleh, the main "body being echelonned from Garphane by "way of Guilentap to Delibaba." Since the mail left London we have received in Bombay numerous telegrams suggesting that the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

JUDGMENT IN MISS DONNELLY'S CASE

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The judgment in Mary Donnelly's appeal case was delivered to-day, by Justices Markby and Prinsep, who quashed the conviction. They, however, declined to enter into the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. They held that the Magistrate had no authority to re-open the case, but the High Court had. They also held that magisterial cases could only be revived when fresh evidence was produced, but they held that no fresh evidence was produced in this case.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that eight Russian batteries, mounting twenty-five guns and mortars, commenced bombarding the Forts around Kars on the 17th inst.

The Russian Left Wing is marching towards Koprikoi since the engagement at Alaschkerd.

The Turks are retreating to Delibaba, where reinforcements await them.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS AT DELIBABA.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphs that the Turkish troops have been defeated at Delibaba, and compelled to fall back on Erzeroum.

THE FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

According to an official Turkish despatch, Suleiman Pasha has occupied the defiles of Ostrog after an engagement in which he completely defeated the Montenegrins.

The Montenegrins claim having defeated Ali Saib Pasha with great loss at Spuz on the 20th inst.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Nizam, with the outward London Mails of 8th June, left here for Bombay at 4-0 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's steamer Nepaul left for Galle and Calcutta at 9-0 a.m. this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
Exchange on India ..... 1-8½.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 84½.
4½ per cent. do. ..... 84½.
5 per cent. do. ..... 88½.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94½.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 ..... 105½.
Bar Silver ..... 53¾.
Arrival—Memfi.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 21.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.55 P.M.—Weather stormy, wind S. W., ther. 84, bar. 9 84. Fall of rain 45 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather gusty and squally, wind S. W. 7 to 8, ther. 83, bar. 29-93. Fall of rain 3 inches 66 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 12 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. strong, ther. 94, bar. 29-84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. strong, ther. 86. Fall of rain 3 inches 42 cents.

EXCELLENT accounts of the state of the country since the break of the monsoon have been received by the Bombay Government from all parts of the Presidency, and it is expected that the famine business, so far as the Bombay Government is concerned, will soon be brought to a satisfactory termination.

LIEUTENANT HEMMING, 4th Hussars, has, it is said, accepted the post of Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Maude, V.C., C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi Division.

AT Baulear a severe shock of earthquake was felt on Monday last. It occurred at 1-30 p.m., took a south-easterly direction, and was preceded by a loud report. An amusing account is related of the panic the shock occasioned in the Sub-Judge's Court: "The judge, the counsel, the pleaders, and the spectators, ran out of the court house in utter confusion, and jumped from the verandah on to the maidan."

IT is said that the post of Assistant Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat, the creation of which has been proposed by the local Government, is likely to be offered to Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs. The salary of the post has been fixed at Rs. 800 a month.

AN influential meeting has been held at Meerut for the purpose of memorializing Parliament on the Civil Service question, Nawab Syed Ali Shah presiding.

THE enquiry in the divorce case of Kennedy *vs.* Kennedy, which commenced before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court on Tuesday last, concluded yesterday. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage under the Indian Divorce Act on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. There was no appearance at the hearing for the respondent, who was said to be at present employed at Mount Aboo in the office of the Agent to the Governor General. The parties, who are Roman Catholics, were married at St. Anne's Chapel in Bombay in June 1874, and had a boy as the issue of the marriage. The case for the petitioner was, that her visions of a blissful honeymoon were dissipated on the third day after the marriage, when the respondent, who turned out to be more fond of the bottle than of his wife, opened the curtain to the first act of domestic misery by giving her a black-eye. The experiment was repeated on subsequent occasions; and at the petitioner's mother, and two servants were the witnesses thereto. His temper was none of the sweetest, and at times he used to delight in raising domestic thunder by breaking to pieces articles of furniture in his room. On one occasion he smashed a tumbler against his wife's face, which was cut. Finally, in May 1875, after having created a disturbance which was put down only with the assistance of three European police officers, he left his parents' house where he for a time had been living with his wife. She and her mother left the house two days afterwards and went to Hurdah, since which time petitioner has had no communication with respondent. Sufficient evidence was called at the hearing to prove adultery against the respondent. His Lordship took time to consider his judgment.

THE total exports of cotton this season from the Berars to 13th May, reckoned in bales, are as under. Each bale contains 400 lbs.: To Bombay, 2,51,7328; to N.-W. Provinces, 367; total 252,105. The exports of cotton during the same period from the Central Provinces amounts to 34,934 bales, or one-half more than last year, and a decrease on the other years. In the week ending 12th May, the export of cotton amounted to 9,786 bales.

THE *Englishman*:—The Viceroy's reply to the memorial of the British Indian Association against the Provincial Public Works Cess Bill contains a very just reproof to that body for the constant repetition of charges against the Government for which there is no foundation. Thus the Viceroy regrets that the Association "should have thought fit again to bring against the Government the charge of deliberately determining to commit a breach of faith with the people of Bengal." His Excellency in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that "such charges as this ought not to be made lightly." The Association has in too many of its memorials, when wanting in reasons, adopted the resource of a counsel with a bad case, and abused the plaintiff's attorney; and all such memorials should in future be returned. The Viceroy also clearly refutes the contention of the Association that Bengal contributes more than its share to the general revenue; as it is obvious that the whole of the customs duties collected at Calcutta ought not to be credited to Bengal. The Viceroy, on the contrary, agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that "there is no province in the Empire which, in proportion to its wealth and population, contributes so little to the public revenue as Bengal." His Excellency, in his letter to Mr. Eden forwarding a copy of the reply to the memorial, says:—

"If the arguments which are now urged, and which have been repeatedly refuted, were to be admitted, it is hardly too much to say that no fresh taxation which in any way touched the land-holders of Bengal could be imposed by the British Government. If such taxes as the income tax and cesses for works of local utility cannot be imposed, it would be difficult to specify any taxes which would not be liable to similar objections; and we should be brought to the conclusion that, in consequence of an arrangement made with the zemindars of Bengal nearly a century ago—an arrangement, it must be added, which now leads to the annual loss by the State of several millions sterling of revenue—the Government must virtually abandon the right to levy fresh taxation in the province which is naturally richer, and which is far less heavily taxed than any province of the Empire. Fortunately, as the Lieutenant Governor has observed, no such questions actually arise, because no such claims for exemption can ever be admitted."

This reply should go a long way to settle the much-vexed question as to the right to impose fresh taxes on the land-holders—at any rate during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton.

It has been only too notorious, says the *Madras Times*, that during the past few months the relations between certain officers of different Departments have been strained almost to the breaking point. This has been common rumour—everybody said so, and what everybody said must be true. Everybody is saying something else now, viz. that not very long since a Government Order was promulgated—["Be sure you don't show it to anybody you can't trust," was the remark made when it was handed round for perusal]—to the following effect, we suppressing names, though they appear plainly enough on the much thumbed and crumpled sheet of common foolscap whereon G. O.'s are printed, which has reached us:—

The Government have already had to animadvert most severely upon ——'s conduct. His jealous, captious disposition is a serious obstruction to the dispatch of public business, wastes the time of the Collector, the Board, and the Government, and sets a bad example to his subordinates. At the present season, the relations between the Revenue and Public Works Officers should be especially cordial.

2. ——— will understand that obstructiveness will not be permitted, and that officers who cannot manage to work in harmony with the officers of other Government departments will have to make room for others.

This *is* severe. It is what we call government, of which India would be the better if there was more of it shown towards known obstructives.

THE following letter to the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal was received from Lord Lytton:—"My Dear Sir, I am deeply grieved to learn by your letter to Colonel Burne, the sad news of the death of our friend the Maharaja Ramanath Tagore Bahadur. It is not merely a private loss, but I lament with you and the Maharaja's numerous friends, to whom I beg you to express my sincere personal sympathy in their bereavement. By the Maharaja's death, both the Government and the whole native community of Bengal have lost a wise, an honest, and a trusted adviser, and by none who knew him is this loss deplored on public grounds more truly than by yours, My dear Sir, always faithfully, Lytton.—*P. S.* I am grateful to think that the Maharaja has left behind him a worthy successor in his very able nephew, who is now a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and to whom I beg you to express my most sincere condolences."

THE *Pioneer*:—It is to be regretted that the movement in India in behalf of the wounded Turks, begun in good faith, and proposing to itself the highest ends of charity, should fall into the hands of agitators, or be used for their own political purposes by mischievous sectarian leaders. In the interests, again, of its Mussulman subjects, as well as in those of the public welfare, the adoption by the Government of conciliatory and temperate, but of a definite, line of action seems needed. It is lamentable to think that where so much misery will require relief, much of the hard-earned money now contributed will certainly be misused or misappropriated. In some instances, we believe, Mahomedan gentlemen have asked local officers to charge themselves with the disposal of the sums subscribed. But in most cases no such guarantee has been applied for; and there is too much ground for fearing that neither widow nor orphan, nor, for the matter of that, the Turkish exchequer itself, will benefit by the sums which honest sympathisers have screwed from their scanty substance. It would not be difficult for the Government, while guiding popular feeling into a convenient channel, to add to its own popularity by recognising and indirectly assisting the honest sympathies of its Mussulman subjects, and seeming to identify itself with all that is unobjectionable in their charitable undertaking.

AT a meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 14th May, Mr. N. B. E. Baillie read a paper, entitled "Is the Sultan of the Turks the Caliph of the Mussulmans and the Legitimate Successor of the Prophet?" in which he examined at considerable length the admitted authorities on this question, especially Maverdy, and came to the conclusion that, on the taking of Baghdad by Tatars in A.D. 1258 and the overthrow of the Abbasside House, the Caliphate became vacant, and that the story of a certain Ahmed, who is said to have been recognized by Bibars, the Mamlook Sultan of Egypt, cannot be relied upon as satisfactory evidence, and further that there is no proof that, in any such recognition, the usual rules whereby the succession to Mohamed had been originally regulated were adhered to.

THE Sultan addressed the subjoined Proclamation to the soldiers and sailors despatched to Soukoum Kaleh:—

"Soldiers,—The mission I have intrusted to you is a very great one. That mission is to join your Circasian brothers, to free them with God's help, from the yoke of tyranny, and to put an end to the vexations they have so long been subjected to in their religion, languages and honour. Soldiers, you go to restore the reign of justice and to cause the oppressed to recover their rights. Never has a more sacred opportunity been given you of making your names illustrious, of achieving a career in this world which is perishable, and gaining your salvation in the, other, which is eternal. You are now marching not only under the standard of the Ottomans, but under that of Islamism. You are deputed to fight for the delivery of your co-religionists. Your Sovereign, therefore, entrusts you, for as the verse says, 'Paradise is shadowed by sabres,' which means that you will win Paradise by your victorious blades, God will help you, and the spirit of the Prophet will be with you. Remember of two things—Either sacrifice your lives for the deliverance of your oppressed brethren, and thus fulfil God's orders, or escape death and remain victorious. In either case you will receive your rewards, whether in this life or the next. Soldiers, the last word I have to address to you is this—If you are to die, fall as heroes. If you are to survive, return covered with glory and honour. My well-beloved children, you are now about to part from me, but wherever you go the whole nation and your Sovereign remain with you in heart. The greatest victories which I and the nation expect will be gained by your heroic efforts, for we consider you our firmest bulwark. May God grant you salvation and victory!"

ON his visit to the Brighton Aquarium the Kashgar Envoy wrote the following in the visitors' book:—"I, Sayyad Yakub Khan, Envoy of the Sovereign of Kashgar, was present at this pleasant resort in the month of Rabi-u-Sain, in the year of Hijira 1294 (corresponding to A. D. 1877), and observed the ways of the creatures of the sea through the assistance of the directors and the secretary of the aforesaid pleasure resort. I remained in astonishment, and my wonder at the creation of God was increased.—(Signed) The Sayyad Yakub Khan."

EIGHT and twenty years ago, during a voyage up the Ganges, £25 was lost at cards, and the winner was never paid. He should write to "Q." at the Junior United Service Club. Possibly this agony advertisement, repeated from the *Times*, may benefit some one in India.

THE death of Sir M. Digby Wyatt, the able architect and popular writer on subjects connected with artistic archæology, is announced. He was born in 1820, the youngest son of a family remarkable for ability like his own. His father was a London police magistrate. He was educated as an architect with his brother, Mr. Thomas H. Wyatt, and, after making the usual continental tour, he returned to England, and published, in 1848, "The Geometrical Tracery of the Middle Ages." He became a frequent writer for the press on art, and he also decorated the Adelphi Theatre on principles analogous to those enunciated by Owen Jones. He produced for the Society of Arts a useful Report on the Exposition Industrielle, Paris, 1849, the eleventh of an apparently interminable series of displays. In the same year he took an important part with the late Mr. F. Wishaw in the initiation of the Great Exhibition, 1851, with the building and the disposing of the contents of which he had much to do; he took part with Brunel in the Paddington Station, the decorative portions owing most to him. The Crystal Palace next occupied his energies. He had much to do with the arrangement and decoration of this structure, and wrote freely on the details of the matter, producing handbooks which are models in their way. When the Queen received the so-called "Needlemillion," Mr. Wyatt was employed to "restore" a church in commemoration of the eccentric gentleman. The architect took an active part in the Paris Exposition of 1855; he was appointed Surveyor to the East India Company in England in 1855, and thus secured a considerable share of employment here as well as in India, likewise for the Government which inherited the Company. He was Hon. Secretary to the Institute of British Architects for nearly four years, and devoted himself especially to the great exhibitions which succeeded that of 1855. He was knighted, much, it is said, against his will in 1869. His works are numerous; the most important of them, besides those already named, are "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," 1851; "Metal Work and its Artistic Design," 1852; "Paris Universal Exhibition, Report on Furniture and Decorations," 1856.

Truth has received from Paris an impression of the *Lune*, containing Gill's caricature of "the Reischoffen horse," which was seized on the Boulevards. The once noble steed is in a sorry condition, and tackled to a lumbering cab. He does his best to answer to the whip of a Jesuit father seated on the coach box. Two coachmen are in the foreground. The tallest is Gambetta. He stoops to listen to what the little old Jehu, in whom I recognise Thiers, has to say in answer to his question, "Where is he driving to?" The response is, "To the knacker's yard."

FEW of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labour and ingenuity that is expended on their production. These notes (we learn from the *City Press*) are made from pure white linen cuttings only, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly 200 years at the same spot—Laverstoke, in Hampshire—and by the same family, the Portals, who are descended from some French Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process in Mr. Coe's department within the Bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence; consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. It has been stated that the stock of paid notes for seven years is about 94,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000 boxes. The notes, placed in a pile, would be eight miles high; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long. Their original value was over £3,000,000,000, and their weight over 112 tons.

ANOTHER "pretender" has been laying siege to Windsor Castle. Previous to the departure of the Queen for Scotland a gentleman of middle stature, rather inclined to stoutness, and of fresh complexion, arrived at Windsor Castle, and announcing that he was King of England, desired to be shown to his apartments in the palace. He was informed that as he had not sent notice of his coming they were not ready, and he was requested to take a seat. A doctor was sent for, who pronounced him to be insane, and he was consigned to the custody of Chief Superintendent Hayes, who trasferred the poor fellow from the Castle to the Windsor Union.

THE incongruities of the mind of woman, says *Truth*, fill me with admiration. A lady of my acquaintance was deploring the death of an acquaintance with one of the latter's most intimate friends. During the course of their conversation the son of the deceased gentleman entered the room, and conversation became general. On his departure, however, free and personal comment was passed upon him. Said Lady number two, "That boy has got his mother's eyes." "Yes," subscribed number one reflectively, "and I noticed that he had got his *father's umbrella*." This remarkable description has stuck to him ever since, and he is known as "the boy with his mother's eyes and his father's umbrella."

Vanity Fair remarks with some simplicity that the following story is "true," as if admitting that the generality of stories told in its columns are untrue:—"The late Duke of Wellington was accustomed during the latter years of his life to drive himself about in a curricle, a habit which caused his family considerable uneasiness, since, from his increasing years and failing vision, it seemed probable that he would meet with some accident. The Duke's well-known character, however, was such that nobody dared to hint such a thing to him, and all the roundabout methods taken to induce him to abandon his charioteering having failed, he was left to enjoy its pleasures in peace. What rendered this so extremely dangerous was his habit of going off suddenly to sleep, which brought him so many hair-breadth escapes that at last it was arranged for some member of the family to accompany him whenever it could be done without awakening his suspicions. One day his second son, Lord Charles, contrived to be honoured with the perilous invitation. After driving a certain distance along the road, the Duke went off into a nap, and one of the reins fell from his hands, while he kept hold of the other, still feeling the horses' mouths with it. The result was that the animals were gradually edged towards a deep and steep ravine which bordered the road, Lord Charles watching things meantime, and praying that his father might, as he had done many times before, awake in time to prevent the else inevitable smash. The Duke, however, continued to nod and to pull, until at last, as the horses were on the very edge of the ditch, Lord Charles seized the fallen rein, and, giving it a pluck, pulled them short round into the road again. With the sharp turn the Duke awoke, and seeing the rein in his son's hand, asked angrily, 'What are you doing with the reins, sir?' 'Well, sir,' replied Lord Charles, 'the horses were going straight over the edge, and I just pulled them off it to prevent us being smashed to pieces.' The Duke looked at him sternly and said, '*I'll trouble you to mind your own business.*'"

BOMBAY.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, meets in the Council Hall at Poona to-day.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—There were six cholera patients discharged from the above hospital yesterday, and one admitted, leaving only three yesterday.

RAIN AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—On the 17th inst. heavy rain fell at Ahmednuggur; within two hours six inches fell, in consequence of which the rivers Bheema and Seena have been overflowing.

NEWS has been received at Aden from Awadth bin Abdulla-al-Raitee, jamedar of Sheher, that peace now exists between the Kaaitees and the Katheris, and that a truce for ten years has been ratified between them and their sub-tribes.

YESTERDAY'S official *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Walter Laug, a partner in Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, in the room of the Hon. Donald Graham, resigned.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th June 1877 was Rs. 1,26,65,160, and silver received during the week was Rs. 14,58,242. The sum of Rs. 25,06,203 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,16,15,199. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 14,79,092 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Captain Evans, of the Baltis ship Amoor, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by John Graham, a seaman of the same ship, alleged to have been committed on the high seas. Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Mussanee appeared for the complainant and Mr. Owen (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) appeared for the defendant. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Owen applied for a postponement on the grounds that there was a counter-charge of assault preferred against the complainant in the present case by his client, Captain Evans having been most brutally assaulted by Graham and his three friends on Monday last. It appears that they had combined together to cause this assault, on which occasion the chief officer of that vessel was also on the spot, and who, remonstrating with Graham, was dealt a blow on the eye. Both the captain and the chief officer had been since under medical treatment from the injuries they had sustained at the hands of Graham and his friends, who at present are supposed to be inmates of the Sailors' Home. Mr. Owen further desired the assistance of the Police to trace out the three seamen who participated in the assault, and who could be identified by his client as well as by the chief officer of the Amoor. His Worship acceded to the request, and postponed the hearing of the two cases to Friday, the 29th instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.—As we anticipated, Sir Richard Temple's garden party left a most favourable impression on all who attended, and they were many. Besides many European officials there were at least two hundred and fifty native gentlemen, amongst whom were the leading members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Sirdars, members of the Bar, the officials and several merchants. After all had been introduced the European and Parsee guests retired with His Excellency to partake of refreshments, and then left very much pleased with His Excellency's urbanity of manner. The weather was very unpropitious, but it did not exert any deterrent effect upon those invited.—*Poona Observer*.

AN UNEXPECTED DANCING PARTY.—On Tuesday evening last, invitations had been issued by H. E. the Governor and Miss Temple for another garden party in the early part of the evening, but owing to the rainy state of the weather the attendance was not so large as expected. Rather than send them empty away, His Excellency devised an *impromptu* dance party, into which all those present entered with much spirit. The spacious and beautiful halls of Government House were brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and one of the most enjoyable evenings was spent by the guests, who danced with vigour till past 7 o'clock. —*Id.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s *s. s.* SUMATRA, Captain C. Anderson, will sail to-day for Southampton via Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs R B Major, child, and 2 infants, Mr Hosking, Mr J McCallum, Mr and Mrs Mortimer, and Mr Robinson.
For Brindisi.—Mr D Aldridge.
For Venice.—Mr W Wright and Mr J Darragh.
For Suez.—Mr Pellot.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Wednesday, June 20th, up to 6 a.m.	14 60	7 96	7 12
Thursday, ... June 21st do.	5 83	4 81	4 81
Previously registered.... ..	4 3	4 27	6 76
Total up to date ...	24 43	17 4	18 69

** On referring to the individual in charge of the Fort rain gauge, we were yesterday supplied with correct returns of the rainfall for Wednesday, which we now print. Instead of 3 in. 6 cts., as we then sent up, it will be seen that nearly 5 inches fell on that day.—ED. *B. G.*

FRIGHTFUL ATROCITY.

ABOUT 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, an old Carree woman, about the age of seventy five years, while sitting on the verandah of her house in Holly Church, Fort, was attacked by a bunnia, who is said to have first gagged her and then set about removing the ornaments from her person, which consisted of a gold neck ornament, a pair of silver wristlets, and six pair of gold earrings, of the collective value of Rs. 135. The robber, it appears, quickly extracted the necklace and wristlets from her person, but finding it difficult to remove the earrings, which were on each ear, deliberately proceeded cut both ears off and decamped. Soon after, the woman's screams were heard by the inmates of the house, and when they came to her assistance they found her saturated with blood, and scarcely able to relate the story of the way she had been dealt with by the ruffian. The Police were summoned, who at once removed the injured woman to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. Mr. Nana Morojee was summoned to the hospital, to take her declaration, lest the case should prove fatal; but finding she was speaking incoherently, it was deferred. Yesterday morning the woman was reported to be in a somewhat better state, when she appeared to say that the man who assaulted her was one Pittamber, and that he for some days back had been endeavouring to persuade her with her family to remove her residence to Cheera Bazaar, which she declined to do. The Police are in search of this man, and here the case remains at present.

A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

CATHERINE SUSANAH KENNEDY *vs.* JOHN KENNEDY.

THIS was a suit for dissolution of marriage on the ground of cruelty and adultery. The hearing was continued yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court. Mr. Framjee R. Vicoojee, instructed by the acting Paupers' Attorney, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent.

Catherine Susanah Kennedy further examined by Mr. Framjee—On the 1st April 1875, I left the European General Hospital and went to live in the Old Strangers' Home at Colaba. On one occasion while living in that house, respondent struck me very violently. I went and sat at the table, when he asked me what business I had there and ordered me to leave the house. I have two witnesses to corroborate that. On the same day when he ordered me out of the house, he turned round to my mamma and said that if it was not for her presence, he would have smashed me into smithereens. We then went to live in the New Foras Road, where respondent used to behave worse than before. He came home very late at nights and was very quarrelsome. On one occasion while living in that house, he gave me a third black eye by a slap of the hand. At the same time he hit my mouth with a closed fist, and broke it. Dr. Lisboa can tell you I have got a witness. His parents and the servants saw it. It made me sob. On the 19th May, he came home extremely violent, and we had to send for a policeman. He had been drinking on that occasion. He was trying to get at me to strike me, but his father prevented him from doing so. His father, finding that he could not manage him, went for the police. Mr. Bayley, Mr. Millard, and Mr. Chislett came, and took respondent to the chowkey. He was released about 12 o'clock at night. On his return home, he was not quite as violent as before, but the policeman had to remain in the house, until he retired to bed. He threatened to smash or crush my child. I left the house on the third day after this occurrence. Respondent left the house two days previously, namely, on the 20th May. On leaving the house, I went to live with my mother, and have done so ever since. I have never since lived with my husband. I think I once saw him passing in a conveyance in Bombay. I often persuaded my husband to leave off his drinking habits, and on two occasions I made him take a pledge not to drink. He did not keep his word. He used to keep away from the house at nights—on two occasions for a longer time than on others. This letter dated 22nd November 1875 is in my husband's handwriting, and was received by me.

Mr. Framjee read the letter which was as follows:—

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1875.

MY NOW DEAREST KATE,—I write to ask you to forgive my brutal ill-treatment of you, and to ask for your forgiveness. I cannot easily ask you to forget the past, but to forgive. I feel it my duty to ask you. My eyes are now opened. Drink has very nearly killed me, and only just in time, I have vowed against its taste. I have taken the pledge, on oath, before the altar, that not for a time, but for ever, I shall abstain from it. Gross is too good a word for the illsage you have received at my hands, and when I think of it, and your goodness, my blood curdles; but I promise you before God that all that is now at an end. If your ma and you will come and live with me and give me another trial, I am sure we will always be happy. Your mamma told some people that my pay was only Rs. 75 a month; that is a slight mistake, I have only worked for Rs. 75 and never will. Ever since you left me, I have been drawing Rs. 100 per mensem, and that is only to last during the slack season, for I have been promised my Rs. 150 back in January. The old manager that engaged me there is coming out from Russia next month, and I have every hope that he will further my prospects, particularly when he sees me steady. If you and your mother will come and live with me, you will see that the gr-atest drunkard can become the staidest teetotaller and all quarrels will then cease. As for my arrangements, I can get a couple of hundred rupees in advance from the office, to be returned in small instalments, that will enable us to buy furniture sufficient, and we can get a cheap place to live in, in the Sassoon Buildings, Fort. In Kalbadevie also there are cheap houses to be had. I am a little in debt, it is true, but not so much as people imagine. In fact, under the circumstances, in my opinion, we could manage to live happy but quiet. I shall willingly do anything to convince you and your mamma that a complete change has been effected in me, and I am certain a trial will satisfy you both. As I will have to speak to Mr. Bickerdike, my superior here, I have another question to ask. I heard that your mamma wrote to Mr. Bickerdike about my conduct, telling him that you and I were separated, and that I did not support you. Mr. Bickerdike has never spoken to me about the matter, but I would like to know, before speaking to him, whether this is a fact, as I am inclined to think that you like to manage your own affairs. I have heard from some people that you are going to Madras, and from others that you are going to Calcutta. If this be the case let me know, as I will then infer that you can no longer care for me, and I shall then leave everything to fate; but one favour, the last one I must request before you go, and that is to see my child. She is a rare little beauty, every one says, and if you leave me like this, she will be my first and only one. If it be that your ma alone is going, then tell her before so doing that I beg of her not to go, but to let the three of us live together. If she is determined to go and is still in dread that if you are left with me I shall ill-treat you, she may, to insure your safety, arrange with some family to keep us for so much a month, as the case may be; but I must insist on the child not going. I implore you both to fear no longer. I had a talk with Rozario last night, but I did not let him know my intention of writing to you. He told me a great deal, but I told him very little, so you must not think me guilty of his promptings. I have very often thought of doing this, but the devil always tempted me to the contrary. Write soon, my darling, or come and see me with your mother and baby, and let me know how you intend to act. I am at office from 10-30 to 1 o'clock forenoon, and from 2 to 5 afternoon. If you intend coming to see me, let me know, as I shall wait in office for you. I give you this precaution, because sometimes I am ordered off to Sewree mills to buy hides, and if you then call you would not see me. If you and your ma are so enraged against me or hate me so that you will neither write to me nor see me, then at least, for the sake of honour, keep this letter unexposed, as I consider it strictly private, either from a husband to a wife. Before concluding, bear once more that I am quite a changed man. It is true that I have often made promises and broken them, but this one is as solemn and sacred to me as it may appear strange to you. Come to me, my dearest Kate, and my only aim will be your happiness. Write soon. I am your undutiful but repentant husband.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Address, Messrs. Kloop and Co., above Messrs. Treacher and Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

Witness continued—I was living at Colaba when that letter came. My husband was employed at that time at the office of Kloop and Company, whence he wrote that letter.

To the Judge—My husband was born in India.

Further examined by Mr. Framjee—This photograph (produced) is that of my husband. He was once fined in the Police Court for assaulting a person while he was in drink. He admitted that to me in a letter dated 29th September 1875.

Mr. Framjee—The letter is not material except that portion about the fine.

The letter was put in, but was not read.

Witness continued—Since May 1875, my husband has never provided maintenance for me or my child, who has been with me.

To the Judge—That letter of 22nd November 1875 was the first I received from respondent since he left the house. He did not communicate with me in any way. When I went to live with my mother, she was residing at Hurdah, and we subsequently came down to Bombay. From Hurdah I wrote to him a letter with the object of making out his intentions.

The Judge—The letter is most affectionate, you don't complain of anything. You write to him "My darling —yours as ever, Kate."

Witness—My object was to make out his intentions. I did not complain, because I thought it would have had no good effect upon respondent. I used the terms of affection at my mother's dictation.

The Judge—Your petition charged him with adultery. (Continues looking into the papers.) Did he write to you a letter in September 1875?

Witness—He did not. It was in November. He has made a mistake as to that date. My father was at that time employed at Treacher and Co.'s.

The Judge—He says you were at Byculla when he left?

Witness—The New Foras Road is at Byculla—not far from the Byculla Hotel.

The Judge—Is the respondent now employed at Mhow?

Mr. Framjee—No, my Lord, at Aboo. He is employed in the office of the Agent to the Governor General.

The Judge to witness—The letter of the 24th May 1875 you wrote of your own accord while you lived with your mother at Hurdah?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Are you sure you did not see your husband after he left the house?

Witness—I never saw him after that time.

The Judge—When you say he threw a tumbler at you, how did he throw it?

Witness—He threw it at me with some force.

The Judge—You say in one part he used to slap you: When was that?

Witness—When he was in a hurry, and if I happened to put the studs wrong, he slapped me on my ear or in the face.

The Judge—Did he throw the tumbler about?

Witness—He deliberately threw it at me.

The Judge—Are you sure of that?

Witness—Yes. He was in drink at the time, and he was mumbling to himself before he threw the tumbler at me. It broke into pieces.

The Judge—You say he once tried to strangle you. Did he mean to strangle you? What prevented him?

Witness—He tried to strangle me by pressing his thumb and fingers across my throat. Mr. McLaughlin came to my rescue, and told him it was "such a cowardly thing" to do that; and he let go his hold. On the 7th May 1875, I and respondent went to live with his parents; and we were living there when he left the house. His step-father's name was Griffin. Mrs. Griffin was his own mother. I went to live with my mother at Hurdah, because that was my only home.

The Judge—When you left on the 22nd May, you could not have been on bad terms with him? You write on the 24th May to him in affectionate terms?

Witness.—I went to Hurdah and wrote that letter.

The Judge—You seem to have written very affectionate letters to him. You never applied to him for any maintenance?

Witness.—I did not. The pink letter without date was written by me whilst I was in Bombay.

Mr. Framjee refers to a letter of the 10th May 1877 from M. A. Skinner to respondent, in which the former says he never knew the latter to ill-treat his wife.

Witness continued.—When I received from him the letter of the 24th May, we were all sitting round, and my mother said to me—"Don't be cross, give him another chance;" and I therefore wrote in the terms I have used.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa said—I am a Graduate of the Grant Medical College and a private practitioner. (Is shown the photograph.) I don't recognise this person. He came to inform the Court that every morning I see from 100 to 150 patients. (Is shown a medicine bottle.) The handwriting on the label is that of one of my compounders. At the bottom of the label is written the name "Kennedy."

The Judge (looking at the bottle.)—It looks like J. M. Kennedy. It is on the 17th December 1875.

Witness—Yes. (Reads the prescription.) It is given at the commencement of the venereal disease. It is also given for the chest, diseases of the lungs, kidneys, &c. I don't think I can recognise the person whose name is mentioned on the label even if I saw him again. Mrs. Kennedy and her mother came to me with that bottle a few days ago, and showing me that bottle, asked me to swear that the person to whom the medicine was given suffered from venereal disease. I said I could not, for the medicine might have been given for diseases of the lungs, kidneys, or the bladder, and inflammations of the mucous membrane generally. I have no recollection as to what person, or for what disease, this prescription was given.

Margaret Devonshire said—I am the mother of the petitioner. I lived for a short time with my daughter and the respondent in April 1875 after the birth of a baby. They were then living at Colaba in the Old Strangers' Home. Respondent treated my daughter very badly indeed. Two days after I went there, respondent came home for his breakfast. He abused my daughter, slapped her, and turned her away from the breakfast table. He called her very bad names, which I cannot mention. On this occasion he was in liquor. The day after, when he came home in great temper, he caught hold of his wife, and said he would smash her—he would really kill her. On another evening, while he was ill-using, my daughter retired to her rest. She was praying, when respondent went to her and told her to get off her knees. I remained there ten or twelve days. I consulted his parents. His step father, Mr. Griffin, himself came and removed them to his house at Byculla. When I had to go on visit to Mrs. Griffin at Colaba, I brought Mrs. Griffin to the house. When I returned home that night, I found Mrs. Griffin in great terror of her son. She and Mrs. Kennedy had not dined that night. He came home late, and we gave him something to eat. He caused no disturbance that night. After I went to Hurdah, I received information of my daughter's ill-treatment. On my return to Bombay, I went to the house of Mr. Griffin, and saw my daughter with a black-eye. She told me her husband gave it her. That night, while I, Mr. Bailey, and another were taking a walk, we heard Mr. Kennedy abuse my daughter, and Mr. Bailey said, "There is Mr. Kennedy again." Mr. Griffin took me into the house, when Mr. Kennedy struck me and my daughter. I heard him say he would kill my daughter and smash the child and dash his brains out. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Millard, and Mr. Chislett, were brought to the house. Mr. Kennedy created a noise and broke a table. He was intoxicated and boisterous, and Mr. Bailey put him into the chowkey. I went to Hurdah by the dawk on the 22nd May 1875. When Mr. Kennedy left the house on the 20th, he said to my daughter he would see her coming to his house like a beggar, and he would turn her away like a dog.

Mr. Henry Bailey—I am a Superintendent of Police in charge of the E. Division. I know the petitioner and respondent in this case. I first knew them in May 1874, when I lived immediately opposite to their house in Dalvie Road. They appeared to me to be living a most miserable life. It was not unusual for Kennedy to sit out in the verandah and use most foul language. I could not say to whom he was using the language. On one occasion I thought he used it to his father. I left in March 1875 and went to reside in the New Foras Road. They came to live in a house behind mine. Kennedy's mother and step-father were also living there. About the middle of May 1875, Mrs. Devonshire came to me one night and begged of me to interfere, saying Kennedy was ill-treating his wife. I declined to interfere, but as she begged very hard, I ordered Inspector Chislett to go and see what was the matter. I think I heard further screaming, and I went to see what was really the matter. I saw Kennedy between Insp

here it is said that General Molikoff anticipates no serious resistance, because he comforted some Russian ladies who were weeping over the departure of their husbands with an assurance that they were only going to perform a comedy, of which the denouement would take place at Erzeroum. Two Russian Engineer officers, long attached to the Consulate here, in quality of chancellors, have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the surrounding country. They are now accompanying the army, and as they possess a perfect knowledge of the means of defence, not only of Erzeroum itself, but also of the resources along the whole line of operations, they can afford valuable assistance to those commanders appointed to carry out the designs long harboured by their Imperial master, who, when he swore that he had no intention to annex any part of European Turkey, meant only to conceal his schemes concerning the Asiatic portion of that empire, far into which he now means to force his own South-Western frontier. Once in possession of Erzeroum, the campaign for this season will be over, but once established there, the Muscovites have not the slightest intention of going back.

The Turkish garrison of Kerkalisa was composed of only two battalions when the Russians advanced on Utchkalisa, on which the former retired to the village of Toprakale, in the Alashkird district, where two batteries of field guns were quartered. One was entrenched behind some earth-works; but the horses were ready, and the officer in command had orders to limber up if the Russians came on, as Muchtar is determined not to let a single gun fall into the hands of the Infidels. In the neighbourhood of Toprakale there is a strong force of stalwart, undrilled, and, melancholy-looking Redifs, supported by four battalions of the line, and one of rifles. Delibabs is held by three battalions Baski and Armoutlhui by two. So, with these forces, they are to oppose the left Muscovite column coming from Bayazid, and consisting of 13,000 men.

No soldiers in Europe are better fighting men than the Turks. Hardy, fierce, but at the same time docile and obedient, they only require brave and, above all, honest leaders, who will not cheat them out of the greater part of their pay and food, to make them worthy of disputing the palm with any troops in the world. They are proud of their exploits under English officers, and they long to be again led into action by some of our countrymen instead of by the dolts who look better subjects for exercise upon than for warlike enterprise, and who think more of their pipes, their prayers, or their women than of the honour of the Sultan's arms.

The arrival of General Sir Arnold Kemphall was greeted with demonstrations of the greatest delight, the soldiers collected in crowds to get a sight of that handsome and distinguished officer; but the temporary enthusiasm thus inspired soon died away when they heard that he had come as a spectator and not as a commander. Soldiers who have no confidence in their officers have no confidence in themselves; the spirit of an army thus composed becomes broken, and it is unfit for service against disciplined troops.

The inhabitants of the district of Kar-akilissa and Alashkird are suffering the extreme privations of poverty and hunger; and although the Turks have hitherto been provided by requisitions made on the goods of the neighbouring peasants, without any disbursement for such supplies except promissory notes on the Treasury at Constantinople, the country people now decline to bring provisions in exchange for worthless paper, representing a long since played out financial fiction. The Russians on the contrary pay for everything with a lavish expenditure worthy of our English Commissariat Department; and this generosity drawing warm applause from the rural population—whether Christian or Musulman—of the invaded districts is contrasted with the meanness and poverty of the Turkish Pashas. It was Musulmans who dragged the Russian guns over the mountains. It was Musulmans who, after refusing the Turks, came cheerfully with supplies into the camp of the Muscovites.

An ordinary traveller passing rapidly through these districts, and depending altogether for his information upon the statements of Turkish dignitaries and officials, learns as much about the condition of society there as a man who passes over England in a balloon learns about the geological structure of that island. Yet such men generally give their opinions with greater confidence, and often command greater attention, than do consuls, missionaries, or foreign residents, who in reality are alone acquainted with an organisation which has divided the population into two parts—the robbers and the robbed. But it is the Musulman peasant that is ground down to the last point of human endurance. The Christians often farm the taxes, and then, in the name of the Government, become the oppressors of the Turks. The latter are honest and manly, the former are cringing and deceitful. To say that the Christians in Mesopotamia are not tortured depends on the definition attached to the meaning of that word, but to declare that all accounts of their ill-usage are true is a statement so unreasonable as to be worthy only of a farmer of the Ottoman taxes. I have conversed with all ranks and conditions of men. I have heard falsehoods, and I have wondered at the misery of the people, but, after all, I am inclined to think that English sympathy might be extended to the poor, pious, and patient Mussulman, instead of being entirely lavished on those unhappy idolaters whom people choose to call Christians.

After blockading Ardahan, the right Russian column can operate in two different ways: First, it can move over an excellent road, along the valley of the Kur, in the direction of Kars, and there, reinforcing the centre, support its attack on Mukhtar across the chain of mountains called Soghanli Dagh, or else, after the retreat of that commander from his present position, it can march directly on Erzeroum along an easy highway. The left Russian column will move straight on Passen by the gorge of Delibabs, either by Chalias or Char, the former being on its left and the latter on its right, and then, seizing the bridge over the river Araxes, completely cut off Mukhtar from Erzeroum unless he abandons his present position.

The Pasha of Erzeroum, named Ishmael the Wolf, sent a muleteer, whose mules carried a considerable sum of money, besides provisions and soft letters, to the town of Ardahan, which the gentleman of three tails did not know was closely blockaded by the Russians, notwithstanding my telegram to you to that effect on the previous day. The muleteer, together with his bill of lading, stating that having been paid in advance, he was entitled to the sum of 100 piastres on the safe delivery of the goods into the hands of the Commander of the Faithful in the beleaguered town, was taken by the Cossacks, whose captain being what Mr. Freeman would call a "jester," paid the muleteer the 100 piastres due to him, and then seizing the commodities intended for the Turks, sent back the customary receipt, duly signed, together with the following letter, addressed to the Pasha: "Pillar of the Universe, Just Man of the Age, Nourisher of the Poor, peace be with you! We have received your consignment in safety. May God protect your slave who has delivered them into our hands! May your condescension increase towards your servants, who will ever rejoice at receiving your presents on similar terms!"

I reported to you that the telegraphic communication between Kars and Erzeroum, which had been stopped by the Russians, was suddenly reopened. The authorities here were delighted, and attributed the alteration to the energy or daring of their own people. "Who is there," they asked. "Mustapha, the son of Osman," replied the wire. And all the Pasha cried, "Praise be to God!" Greatly elated at being so unexpectedly placed in touch of their beleaguered brethren, they commenced a friendly conversation, and after pouring out their most secret thoughts, and dwelling pathetically upon their dangers and troubles, were on the point of sending a considerable sum of money, besides provisions towards Kars, when a knowing dragoman pointed out to the happy Pashas the execrable Turkish being spoken by the wire, and thus prevented another prize falling into the hands of the wily Muscovites, who by means of this trick succeeded only in drawing a great deal of information from the simplicity of their enemies.

As I was writing these last words piteous shrieks and cries like those of people being cruelly ill-used made me run to my window, from where I saw a horseman in spectacles belabouring with a bludgeon, which he wielded furiously, six or seven men endeavouring vainly, though with admirable agility, to evade the torrent of blows showered on their backs and heads. A second horseman, armed with a short dagger, charging violently in support of the near-sighted person, made furious lunges at the breasts and stomachs of the infantry, but these, by means of wonderful bounds and ties, escaped, but with infinite danger, his deadly thrusts. Driven to desperation the footmen armed themselves with stones, which they hurled so furiously at the cavalry that the battle became one of the Homeric kind; and I am quite certain that its correct representation at Astley's would gain a reputation which would fill the house every night for the whole summer. Stones flew like rain, the horsemen flew like whirlwinds. Sometimes throwing their bodies to the right, sometimes to the left, at one moment stretched at full length along the backs of their steeds, who, pawing the air, received the missiles upon their breasts and necks, at another flying before the enemy, only suddenly to turn upon an assailant, and, with a fell blow, made him lick the dust the gentleman in spectacles and his friend clearly demonstrated the superiority of cavalry when properly handled over vastly superior numbers of infantry. Blood flowed freely from the heads and faces of the footmen; but the really extraordinary address of the two horsemen either escaped altogether the blows directed at them or else parried them so dexterously as to make them harmless. Great crowds came down to see the tug of war, and strange sounds of laughter mingled with groans followed the crash of every furious stroke. The footmen, fainting in agony of fatigue and terror, tried in vain to escape by flight or to unhorse their tormentors, but these last gave support mutually to each other with so much rapidity and judgment that such efforts were invariably punished with appalling severity. The arrival of a picket ended a struggle far more interesting and exciting than the game of polo; and, as the man in spectacles and his friend put their horses into full speed to avoid being captured, the appearance of their opponents, some of whom threw themselves upon the ground at full length and gasped nervously for the breath which had been beaten out of their bodies, induced me to think that they had been quite converted to the peace-at-any-price party. As, unfortunately, all the people who took part in this extraordinary fray were Musulmans, I am unable to call it an Armenian atrocity, and, provided the Moscovites of these lands are satisfied with ill-using people of their own persuasion, and abstain from quarrels with Christians, similar disturbances scarcely merit even a passing remark.

Typhus fever is already raging in the town, and 20 men, whose constitutions, undermined by hunger and privation, were unable to resist that horrid distemper, died in the hospital yesterday. The hospitals are without medical comforts, and the doctors, most of whom are Austrians or Hungarians, have been without pay for several months. Many of these gentlemen declare that they are actually starving, and their wan looks do not belie that statement. Some of the soldiers have not been paid for over a year, and actually beg for a few piastres to send home to their famished children. The Pasha's (of Bayazid) horses arrived safely from that town yesterday, in luxurious carts; but although that dignitary managed to save himself and his women, the military chest—so he said, at least—had been captured by the enemy. On the departure of Mukhtar from Kars, the women—who have much greater influence than they are credited with in England—assembled in great numbers, and, having railed at him as a coward and foul son of a burnt owl declard that a distaff and a loom were the weapons of all others most suited, to his feeble temperament.

WHO ARE THEY?

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Königsberg to the *Gazette Norodowa*:—"In order to secure the support of some diplomatists and a number of newspapers for an offensive support of Eastern policy, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has had placed at its disposal 1,800,000 roubles. The newspapers already bought off, or still to be bought, are divided into three categories—those which have to publish unconditionally all information which they may be instructed to make known; secondly, those which are only influenced so far as they may be requested to make use of a special anti-Russian language; and thirdly, those which publish from time to time important articles they receive by special agents who are employed by the ambassadors. Each of the papers of the first category is paid at least 5,000 roubles a year; for the second category there is a total of 200,000 roubles at disposal; while the papers of the third category get sometimes for a single article written according to the advice of the Russian Government from 6,000 to 10,000 roubles. Thus Russia has in her service abroad 89 papers, 16 of them in France, 4 in England, 28 in Germany, 7 in Bohemia, 14 in Austria, 2 in what was the Polish territory, and the remainder in Italy, Hungary, Servia, Roumania, and other countries. Another sum of 900,000 roubles is at disposal for further work of the same kind."—*Standard*.

THE SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(The Bullionist.)

THE Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—now the Scottish Commercial Fire and Life Insurance Company—was one of the latest in the field in this class of enterprises. It was inst tuted in Glasgow in the year 1865, so that it is now in its thirteenth year, and the results it has achieved during that period have been of a very remarkable character. Although there might appear to have been already a sufficient number of offices for both fire and life assurance to cover the whole ground, experience has proved that business of this character in a progressive community can be developed with great rapidity, and in the natural course of things the ordinary increase of the population steadily widens the field in which operations can be conducted.

The Scottish Commercial started at the first as a fire office, but very soon it was found desirable to add on a life department as well. It was supported by men of great influence in the world of commerce in the west of Scotland and with characteristic national fervour the promoters devoted their energies to attracting business and making their office of a first-class nature. At the first general meeting, held in July, 1866, in accordance with the articles of association, the results of nine months' operations were reported to the shareholders, but there were no printed copies of the reports issued. According to it, the premiums on fire business amounted to 9,054*l.*, a result which it was said would compare very favourably with the figures of any other office at a like period of its existence. In the report it was intimated that the directors after giving the matter full consideration, had determined on recommending to the proprietors that life business should be assumed by the company, and that the resolutions necessary to enable the company to entertain life proposals would be submitted at the meeting in the following March.

The exhortations of the manager to the agents of the company to exert themselves to extend the business of their agencies proved very effective, and were followed by excellent results. In the first complete year of the company the net fire premiums were 17,353*l.*; the next year, ending January, 1868, they showed an increase of 22 per cent., being 21,366*l.*; in 1869 they were 22,438*l.*; in 1870, 27,554*l.*; and in 1871, 45,243*l.*, being an increase of upwards of 60 per cent. This was not because of any undue means adopted to develop the business, but was the direct effect of the energy and industry of the representatives and agents of the company, especially in its foreign business. During 1871 not only were the directors able to boast of the largest business the company had done, but also the largest balance at the credit of the profit and loss account. The net amount for the year was 12,336*l.*, being 5,070*l.* more than in the year preceding. Hitherto the dividend had been at the rate of 5 per cent., but the directors thought they were warranted in rising from that to 7 per cent. They were the more easily able to come to the conclusion that it would be prudent to take this step from the fact that this was the last year in which they required to pay preliminary expenses. These had been cleared off in five years, which was an unusually short period. By this time the directors had greatly extended their foreign business, having established agencies at Bombay, Ceylon, Demerara Kurrachee, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Sydney, Yokohama, and Auckland.

The life business had not been extended in equal proportions with the fire, but the expense was reported extremely low, the mortality, fortunately, was light, and the character of the business was, therefore, excellent. Having a stable proprietary at its back, and always acting on the principle of making adequate provision for the risks undertaken, the company was able to look forward to a satisfactory development in this branch. The gross premiums for the year ending September, 1870, were 3,147*l.* and 660*l.* paid all the claims during the period. The balance forming the life accumulation fund at 30th September, 1870, was 6,967*l.*, and the amount at the credit of the reserve and contingent funds was 20,042*l.*

The first investigation in the life department resulted in a bonus of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum to the participating policy-holders, while provision was made for an intermediate bonus upon assurances which might become claims prior to the next division of profits. According to the actuary's report, the fact was established that the accumulated life fund was more than sufficient to cover all liabilities under policies then existing. The life department, it may be stated, was established in 1867, and the investigations were quinquennial. The advantages offered to policyholders were on a liberal scale. Amongst them may be mentioned the issue of policies which may become fully paid up on receipt of a limited number of premiums. In the event of nonpayment during the proper time, each premium paid constitutes an inalienable claim to an insurance of a proportionate amount; and the objectionable features of lapsed policies are thus avoided. Among the advantages of what are thus called "ten-payment life policies" may be enumerated that the policy from the first is a valuable security for an advance, the assurer is relieved from the necessity of paying premiums during the latter portion of his life, and as the premiums are limited to ten, he knows how many, at the most, he is required to pay. We do not wonder, then, that these limited policies have been highly valued.

The premium income in the fire department yielded during 1876 the large sums of 178,021*l.*; and after providing for losses, paid and estimated, there is a balance of 64,382*l.* Since 1866, the first year of the company's existence, the amount of the premiums has increased more than ten-fold, as will be seen by bearing in mind that the premiums were then 17,353*l.* In the life department the progress made has not been equally remarkable, but, as already explained, the business is of a very safe character, and it is progressive. The policies issued in 1876 were 316 for 143,631*l.*, yielding a new premium income of 4,174*l.* The dividend has now advanced to 12½ per cent., after paying which and applying 35,000*l.* to the reserve fund a balance of 1,048*l.* was carried forward to profit and loss account. The reserve and fire re-insurance fund is now 125,000*l.*; the paid-up capital, formerly 100,000*l.*, is now for the same amount, and the life assurance fund is 37,305*l.* Including the balance brought forward, the total funds are 289,063*l.*, against 221,902*l.* at the end of the previous year.

Referring to the net premium income from the fire department, then 176,360*l.*, the chairman said it gave the office a real standing and influence such as scarcely any company had ever before attained in an equal time. During the year 1876 the fire premium income has been 178,020*l.*, as already mentioned. It is peculiarly gratifying that so great an improvement has been secured in a time of general gloom and depression. We may be sure that when better days come, the progress of this company will be in a proportionately larger ratio. Through the continuous exercise of the same qualities that have raised it in so short a time to the high vantage-ground on which it now stands among the assurance offices of the empire, the share and policy holders may be confident that a yet more prosperous future awaits them.

THE UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.

STEWARDS.

GORE OUSELEY, Esq., C. S.	CAPT. L. H. E. TUCKER.
COLONEL FORTER, 1/12th Regt.	CAPT. SEYMOUR BARROW, 10th B. L.
COLONEL MANNING, 25th P. N. I.	CAPT. TAYLOR, XIth P. A. O. Hussars.
CAPT. W. A. ROBERTS, R. H. A.	P. K. L. BEAVER, Esq., R. H. A.

J. C. KINCHANT, Esq., XIth P. A. O. HUSSARS, Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Lilliputian Stakes." For all maiden Country bred Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under, 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. To close and name at 1 p. m. the day before the Race. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Paget Park Plate." For all Country breds. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrance 15th July, 20 Rs.; 1st September, 40 Rs.; 1st October, 100 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 500 Rs. Distance 2 mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Derby Sweep Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Horses, which have never won a Steeple Chase of the value of Rs. 200 in any country previous to the 1st May, 1877. English and Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs; Country breds 9 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs 8 st. 7 lbs.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs. once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,500 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sirhind Derby." For all maiden Arabs. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Sirhind St. Leger." For all maiden Horses. Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 500 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Tom Thumb Plate." For all Arab and Country bred Ponies, 13 hds. 2in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 10 lbs. in addition to other allowances. To close and name 19th October. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ¼ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Oriental Plate." For all Arabs and Country breds Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 800 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Umballa Cup." A Steeple Chase. for all Horses 15 hds. and under. 15 hds. to carry 12 st. ½ 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs., once 5 lbs. twice 10 lbs.; three times or one of the value of 1,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra; Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Drawing Room Stakes." For all Horses. 12 hds. 2 in. to carry 7 st.; 2 lbs. added or allowed for every ½ in. over or under. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

5TH RACE.—"Visitors Plate." For all Galloways. 14 hds. and under; 14 hds. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 5 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials to carry 3 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Whim Plate." A Handicap for all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. Entrances on the 22nd. The Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. Added 300 Rs. Distance ¾ furlongs.

2ND RACE.—"Valuation Selling Stakes." Horses entered to be sold for 500 Rs. to carry 9st. 7 lbs.; 5 lbs. added for every 100 Rs. more. Winner to be sold and any surplus over stated value to be divided between owner of 2nd Horse and Fund. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Annual Steeple Chase." For all Horses. Colonials to carry 12 st. 7 lbs. Country breds 10 st. Arabs 9 st. Horses that never started previous to this Meeting allowed 4 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 500 Rs. to carry 4 lbs. extra; of two such or one of the value of 1,000 Rs., 7 lbs. extra; of three such or one of value of 2,500 Rs., 14 lbs. extra. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 2,000 Rs. Distance about ∞ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sensation Handicap." For all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 600 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Autumn Cup." A Handicap for all Horses, Entrance on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. 23rd October. A Sweep of 50 Rs. for all accepting. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1½ miles.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

1ST RACE.—"The Dwar Chase." For all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 12 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an in. under. Country breds allowed 7 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials 5 lbs. extra. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 100, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10 on the 19th October. Added 300 Rs. Distance about 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Hurt Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Arabs, Country breds, and Galloways. Country breds 11 st. 7 lbs., Arabs 11 st., Galloways 10 st. 7 lbs. Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 200, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. extra. The Winner of the Cob Chase to carry a special penalty of 7 lbs. extra. Entrances as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plate." A Handicap Steeple Chase for all Horses. Entrances on 24th. Handicap will be published by 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of Rs. 50 for all accepting. Four horses in separate interests to start or only 500 Rs. will be given. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 3¼ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Stewards Cup." A Welter Handicap for all Horses. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m., the 25th. G. R. Professionals 5 lbs. extra. Sweep of Rs. 30 for all accepting. Added Rs. 600. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

5TH RACE.—"The Cesarewitch." A Handicap for all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 700 Rs. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

RULES.

1.—The Flat Races will be run under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules and the Steeple Chases and Hurdle Races under the English Grand National Steeple Chase Rules excepting where otherwise provided.

The decision of the Local Stewards to be final except on questions of Racing Law which may be referred to the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

2.—No course or scale Fees, or enforced subscriptions at this Meeting.

3.—All Entrances and Acceptances to be made in writing and sent to the Honorary Secretary at the times appointed. All Penalties, Confederacies, Allowances and Colours to be declared in writing at the time of entry and the amount of Entrances when less than Rs. 100 sent or the next higher rates will be charged. Any one riding in wrong colours will be fined Rs. 10.

4—Penalties and allowances. Previous winners (Handicaps included) once 3 lbs. twice or of a race value Rs. 1,000, 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs., four times or of a race value 2,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed (except in Maiden races) 7 lbs. N. B. This Rule does not apply to Steeple Chases.

5.—All Maidon Horses landed in this country after the 1st October, 1876, allowed 4 lbs.

6.—Three horses on bona-fide separate interests to run or half the added money will be withheld. 20 per cent. of Added money will be given for a W. O.

7.—Horses without approved Certificate will be aged or measured, whenever convenient.

8.—Any one making an objection to deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary which will be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

9.—No alteration can be made in the Lottery Papers after they are drawn and closed. No division of a Horse under 4th allowed in the Books.

10.—An owner is allowed to claim 4 his horse in any Lottery. Lotteries will be held whenever convenient.

11.—5 per cent. will be deducted from the total amount each Lottery and Pari-Mutuel for the benefit of the Race Fund. A charge of Re. 1 will be made for accounts to all who take tickets in Lotteries or Pari-Mutuel.

12.—No payment will be made to Winners until all the Losers have paid in full.

13.—Stand or Enclosure tickets:—Single Gentleman 10 Rs., Family ticket 16 Rs., to be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

14.—Comparing day at noon the 29th, Settling at noon the 30th of October, 1877.

15.—A portion of the Steeple Chase Course will be reserved for training purposes up to the day before the commencement of the meeting after which no Horse will be allowed to practice over the Steeple Chase Course.

Early application for Stables requested.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Races, and not to any one by name.

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